

New York, June 21.—Silver, 49c; lead, \$5.75; spelter, not quoted; copper, \$20.25@20.50.

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Tuesday Fair; Not Much Change in Temperature.

Austro-German Forces Are Closing In On Lemberg

EMPEROR WILLIAM ASSUMES THE SUPREME COMMAND IN GALICIA

Germans Confident of Final Victory in Assault on Lemberg Wish the Kaiser to Be Present to Participate in Their Expected Triumph—Capture of Rawa Ruska, 32 Miles Northwest of Galicia Capital, Is Reported From Berlin—British Sorely Disappointed.

GERMANS ARE PUSHED INTO NARROW FRONT

Allies Advancing North of Arras—Joffre's Troops Drawing Close to German Fortifications in Alsace—Turks Take the Offensive on Gallipoli Peninsula and Inflict Heavy Losses on French and British—Vienna Reports "New and Complete" Victory Over Russians.

London, June 21, 5:43 p. m.—Major Lumsden of the Royal Army Flying Corps, was killed this afternoon while flying over the Brooklands aviation course.

Bloemfontein, Union of South Africa, June 21, via London, 5:32 p. m.—General Christian de Wet, one of the leaders of the South African rebellion against the British government, was found guilty of treason on eight counts. Sentence was deferred until tomorrow.

Paris, June 21, 2:35 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon issued a statement on the progress of hostilities reading: "In the sector to the north of Arras yesterday made further progress in the direction of Souchez by the occupation of several trenches and by drawing near to the northwest side of the village. "There was an artillery fight which lasted all night long near Dompre, which is to the west of Peronne. An attack on the part of the enemy, which had been preceded by the explosions of three mines, was stopped short by the fire of our artillery and our infantry.

French Maintain Advantage.

"On the heights of the Meuse in the sector of the Calonne trenches we maintained our advantages in spite of a counter attack delivered at 4 o'clock in the morning. "In the Lorraine near Lorraine we have followed up our advances. The entire first line of the enemy has been occupied by us along a front of 1500 yards. At the end of the day a strong enemy column endeavored to deliver a counter attack but was dispersed. French reconnoitering parties have reached the vicinity of Chazelles, the enemy having abandoned this ground. All the German trenches occupied by us are found to be full of bodies. We took about twenty prisoners.

Progress in Mount Vosges.

"In the vicinity of Mount Bonhomme in the Vosges we have taken by assault the eastern spur of Mount Calvary; made progress on the neighboring hills and gone as far as the approaches to the villages of Bonhomme.

"We continued to make progress in the valley of the Fecht and we have gone beyond the cemetery of Metzeral. To the southwest the hand to hand fighting is continuing. Here we also have gained ground and taken 250 prisoners, among whom are four non-commissioned and eleven under officers."

Review of War Situation.

London, June 21, 2:58 p. m.—The announcement that Emperor William has assumed supreme command of the operations in Galicia is interpreted here as an indication of complete German confidence in the final victory of the assault on Lemberg, now "held" as so near as head that the generals who during the last two months have harried their way across the province wish the emperor to participate personally in the expected triumph.

Some of the claims put forward by the Germans and Austrians to really decisive results have still to be substantiated, but there is no question that they have won new victories both west and north of the Galician capital.

British Sorely Disappointed.

The Austro-German advance is still progressing through the Grotok lines west of Lemberg. The failure of the Russians to hold these positions has been a keen disappointment to the British, who hoped that furnish a selected position of the resiliency of Emperor Nicholas' forces, which has been one of the marked features of the war in the east. Nevertheless it is said here that no thing so vital as the flight of the Russian army, as indicated by the Vienna reports, has occurred. Some British experts are of the opinion that the Russians are fighting near guard actions, while withdrawing their armies practically intact. They suggest that either the Russians have no intention of defending Lemberg to the last, or have prepared their main defensive positions on lines not yet reached by the Ger-

Wrong Man Arrested; Defendant's Head Used for Door Mat

The case of the city against Frank Hardy was called this morning but from the testimony presented by the witnesses for the prosecution it appeared that the wrong man had been complained against. Hardy's witnesses were not present so the defense was carried over until tomorrow morning.

Witnesses for the prosecution were A. M. Terry, Janus Deem, Lester Folkman and W. B. Skinner. Their testimony was to the effect that Terry and the defendant had been drinking together, Terry buying the drinks.

They got into a quarrel, Terry pushed Hardy away from him and was "floored" by Ed Hardy, a brother of the defendant, who followed up the blow by stomping on the prostrate man's head. Terry stated that he pushed Hardy away because the latter was trying to pick his pocket but this testimony was not corroborated.

LANDMARK PASSES TO PROVIDE FOR NEW BUSINESS BLOCK

The old Scoville homestead on Grant avenue between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, which has stood for 45 years and was a landmark in the business district of Ogden, is now being torn down to make way for the big business block that is to be built by the Scoville estate to house the plant and offices of the Scoville Paper company.

In the early days of Ogden the old adobe home was one of the prettiest buildings in the city, covered as it always was with ivy vines and flowers. In the structure that is to take its place the Scoville have planned a building that will be to the "new" Ogden what their early home was to the old city.

The new building, the plans for which have been drawn by Woods & Jensen, local architects, will be two stories in height, with a 52-foot frontage on Grant avenue and a depth of 100 feet. In architecture it will be of the Florentine design, which is now being followed to a considerable extent in California. In construction it will be composed of domestic cement and brick with stucco finish.

The Scoville Paper company had its inception in a printing establishment started by A. L. Scoville seven years ago. Two years later it was incorporated with other members of the family coming in. Since that time it has grown rapidly at the present time being one of the biggest wholesale establishments in the city and its territory now covers Utah, Nevada, Idaho and part of Wyoming.

A. L. Scoville, manager of the company, departed for Chicago today on a purchasing trip and expects to return in about three weeks. It is thought that the new building will be ready for occupancy by November 1, 1915.

HENRY SIEGEL TO GO TO JAIL

Geneseo, N. Y., June 21.—Henry Siegel, former New York banker and department store owner, today waived off execution of the sentence passed on last November and a few minutes before 11 o'clock left by automobile for Rochester to serve ten months in Monroe county penitentiary.

AGED PUBLISHER CALLED BY DEATH

New Canaan, Conn., June 21.—William H. Rand, for many years head of the printing and publishing house of Rand, McNally and company, died here last night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Chappel. He had been ill for some time.

AMERICANS UNDER ARREST IN RUSSIA

Washington, June 21.—John Reed, an American war correspondent, and Boardman Robinson, an artist, are under arrest at Kholm, Russia, for having entered the military zone without permission. Ambassador Marjory at Petrograd reported their detention today and asked for information which would establish their status and procure their release.

Petrograd, June 21, via London, 12:27 p. m.—The Russian authorities have decided to take over the electric light companies here and at Moscow which are owned by Germany.

BOMB WRECKS AN OVERALL FACTORY

Ontario Company Loses 115,000 Uniforms Just Completed for British Army.

GERMANS SUSPECTED

Dynamite Attached to Time Fuse Found Under Rear Door of Armory.

Windsor, Ontario, June 21.—The overall factory of the Hedonia company, limited, located in Walkerville, a suburb of Windsor, was practically wrecked by the explosion of a bomb early today. The company is said to have just completed an order of 115,000 British uniforms.

Several hours after the explosion in the factory, several sticks of dynamite were found under the rear door of the armory. The dynamite had been attached to a time fuse which had been set for 3:15 a. m. but the fuse had burned out. It is said that 200 men slept in the armory last night.

Horace Peabody, head of the overall company, expressed the belief that the bomb had been placed by German sympathizers from Detroit. Police and military authorities are working together on the case. The property damage was estimated at between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

Authorities began search for two men and a woman who were seen carrying a suit case in the vicinity of the armory late Sunday night. The twenty-six sticks of dynamite found under the armory were in a suit case. The fuse cap attached to the dynamite had exploded, blowing off the top of the suit case. The fact that the dynamite did not explode is considered miraculous.

The overall company has just begun work on a large consignment of shirts for British soldiers.

O'LEARY FACES MURDER CHARGE

Texas to Be Tried for Complicity in Killing Lecturer Against Roman Catholic Church.

Marshall, Texas, June 21.—Denial of a motion made by the state to dismiss the charge of murder against Frank O'Leary, one of five Marshall men indicted in connection with the killing here last winter of William Black, an anti-Catholic lecturer, marked the opening here today of the trial of O'Leary. Lack of sufficient evidence to convict was urged by the prosecution as ground for the dismissal, which was opposed by counsel for the defense, who declared they desired to clear O'Leary's name.

SUPREME COURT DECIDES FOR U. S.

Crowns With Victory Governor's Fight With Lackawanna Railroad Company.

Washington, June 21.—In a far-reaching decision which crowns with victory the government's fight to compel the railroads to disassociate themselves from their coal companies, the supreme court today ordered that the Lackawanna railroad be enjoined from transporting coal of the Lackawanna Coal company under the so-called 1909 contract and reversed a decision of the lower courts which was against the government.

The government charged that the contract by which the railroad sold to the company its coal was not a bona fide transaction and violated both the anti-trust law and the commodities clause of the Hepburn rate law. It is the second suit of the government against the railroad under the commodities clause.

Justice Lamar announced the court unanimous decision and said that there was a lack of further proceedings. Justice Lamar said that while it had not been proved it was evident that a railroad could at least affect the price of coal in New York and still have an increase in the coal affected by its action.

The case was remanded without prejudice to any points which the government had not yet raised.

Rockland, Me., June 21.—The gear-driven torpedo boat destroyer Wadsworth, first of that type built for the United States navy, went on the Rockland course for its official standardization trial today. The Wadsworth was designed for 30 knots speed and in unofficial trials has shown the ability to make it.

LEO M. FRANK'S LIFE IS SAVED

Governor Commutes Death Sentence to Life Imprisonment for Alleged Murder of Mary Phagan.

CROWDS ARE EXCITED

Executive Could Not Allow Man to Hang—Would Not Have Blood on His Hands.

Atlanta, Ga., June 21.—Leo M. Frank's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment today by Governor Slaton. Announcement of the governor's decision came several hours after Frank had been secretly taken from the jail here and hurried to the state prison farm at Milledgeville. Frank was sentenced to be hanged here tomorrow for the murder of Mary Phagan in April 1913.

When early reports that Frank's sentence had been commuted began to circulate, crowds began to gather on the principal downtown street corners. The arrest of a man who attempted to dismount a policeman by grabbing the horse's reins, stirred one crowd to excitement and they followed the officers to the city hall, a block away. Speakers started to harangue the crowd from the city hall steps but were stopped by an extra force of police. It was stated that a delegation was coming here from Marietta, the former home of Mary Phagan.

Governor Dictates Statement.

Governor Slaton still was at his country home when he announced his decision. In making the announcement the governor dictated the following brief statement: "All I ask is that the people of Georgia read the reasons for which I commuted Leo M. Frank's death sentence to life imprisonment, before they pass judgment. "Feeling as I do about this case, I would be a murderer if I allowed this man to hang. It means that I must live in obscurity the rest of my days, but I would rather be plowing in a field than to feel for the rest of my life that I had that man's blood on my hands."

To Give Reasons.

Governor Slaton was completing a long statement giving his reasons for his action and this, he said, would be made public later.

Two hearings were held here on Frank's case for executive clemency, one before the state prison commission May 31, and the other before the governor. The latter hearing extended through several days and ended June 16.

Before the prison commission oral argument on Frank's behalf was made by his counsel and by jurists, lawyers and prominent citizens of Georgia, Illinois and Massachusetts. Petitions bearing hundreds of thousands of names from various state legislatures, societies and commissions and thousands of individual letters, urging clemency for Frank were presented to the commission. In opposition to the application there were filed a letter from Solicitor General Dorsey who prosecuted Frank and a protest from citizens of Cobb county, Georgia, where Mary Phagan formerly lived. The commission recommended against clemency.

Seven Attempts for New Trial.

Frank's counsel, prior to the clemency appeal, had made seven unsuccessful attempts before the county superior and state supreme court to obtain a new trial or to have the verdict set aside. The federal district court refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus and the United States supreme court declined to grant a writ of error for review of the case and also denied Frank's appeal in both instances proceedings. Four times the sentence of death was passed upon him.

Extra Police on Duty.

Although crowds on the streets discussing the Frank case did not appear so excited as the day were on, the police ordered all near-beer saloons closed shortly before 1 o'clock and extra one hundred policemen were put on duty. Orders were issued to immediately arrest anyone attempting to incite violence.

The first official announcement of the governor's decision was made at 8:42 o'clock this morning. Extra editions of the local newspapers containing the unofficial announcement, caused excited crowds to form. Mounted police and patrolmen made at least one arrest. Comment disapproving of the decision was heard in the gatherings.

Governor Reviews Case.

In his statement exhaustively explaining his reasons for commuting Frank's sentence, Governor Slaton reviewed the circumstances surrounding the murder of Mary Phagan in the National Pencil factory here on April 26, 1913, the conviction of Frank, and his appeals for clemency.

Continuing the statement reads: "The murder was a most heinous one and the offender deserves the punishment of death. The only question is as to the identity of the criminal."

The responsibility is upon the people of Georgia to protect the lives of her citizens and to maintain the dignity of her laws and if the choice must be made between the approval of citizens of other states and the enforcement of our laws against offenders, we must choose the latter alternative.

Court and Jury Terrorized. "It is charged that the court and jury were terrorized by a mob and that the jury were coerced into their verdict. When Frank was indicted and the air was filled with rumors as to the murder and mutilation of the girl there was intense feeling and to such an extent that my predecessor, Governor Browne, stated in argument before me that he had the militia

ready to protect the defendant if any attack was made. * * * Some weeks later the defendant was put on trial."

The governor then referred to Georgia's laws relating to change of venue, declaring these provisions most broad in behalf of the defendant to insure a fair trial. Frank, he said, went to trial without asking a change of venue and submitted his case to a jury that was acceptable to him. "During the progress of the trial," the statement continued, "after evidence had been introduced laying the crime with many offensive details upon Frank, the feeling against him became intense. * * * If the audience in the court room manifested their deep resentment toward Frank, it was largely by this evidence of feeling before the court's power to correct. It would be difficult for an appellate court or a trial court to grant a new trial in such a long case because the audience in the court room on a few occasions indicated their sympathy."

"The jury found the defendant guilty and with exception of the demonstration outside the court room there was no disorder. Nothing was done which the courts could correct through legal machinery."

The governor pointed out that the United States supreme court had sustained this ruling. He declared the charge against the state of Georgia of racial prejudice was unfair. He asserted the state proved that Frank was in his office at the factory a little after 12 o'clock the day of the murder and that he admitted paying Mary Phagan wages due her. So far as known, he says, Frank was the last person who saw her alive.

Other facts enumerated by the governor as to him the more important of those shown by the state, were:

That Frank at 4 o'clock the afternoon of the murder allowed the negro watchman, Newt Lee, to leave the factory for two hours; that the same evening Frank called Lee on the telephone, that Lee found the double inner doors locked, all of which things he had never done before; that a cord similar to that with which the girl was strangled was found in quantities on the metal room floor and in less quantities in the basement where the body was discovered. He included the testimony of Miss Monteen Stover, that when she was in Frank's office, about the time the state contended Frank and the Phagans were in the metal room, Frank was not in his office, although he had declared he had not left the office.

"The most startling and spectacular testimony in the case was that given by a negro, Jim Conley, who finished in the chain gang," the statement says. He then referred to the "murder notes" found beside the body which Conley finally admitted he had written at Frank's dictation.

"Conley claimed Frank asked him to come to the factory on Saturday and watch for him as he had done, which he explained, meant that Frank expected to meet some women," the governor says. "Conley occupied a dark place beside the elevator behind some boxes."

Frank in Prison Garb.

Milledgeville, Ga., June 21.—At the Georgia prison farm, dressed in stripes denoting the lowest grade prisoner, Leo M. Frank today again protested his innocence of the murder of Mary Phagan and expressed a conviction "that a day is not far distant when I will be exonerated. "Frank said he had no intimation of a night when officers went to his cell in Atlanta to get him for the trip here. He expressed gratitude toward Governor Slaton and said that he felt intuitively that he would be commuted. Frank will be known as "convict No. 965."

Governor Slaton Condemned.

Atlanta, Ga., June 21.—More than two thousand persons gathered in mass meeting in the capital grounds and passed a resolution condemning Governor Slaton's action in commuting Leo M. Frank's sentence to life imprisonment today. The crowd then marched to "Five Points" in the business center of the city and after a short halt went to the city hall where mounted police and patrolmen had made futile efforts to disperse the demonstrators.

Mounted policemen succeeded in keeping the crowd separated somewhat by riding in rings rounding up the demonstrators into small detachments.

GOVERNOR SLATON HANGED IN EFFIGY

Marietta, Ga., June 21.—Governor Slaton who today commuted the sentence of Leo M. Frank, was hanged in effigy here today. A life-sized dummy strung to a telephone pole bore an inscription "John M. Slaton, Georgia's traitor governor."

Mary Phagan, the victim of the pencil factory murder, formerly resided here.

FRAGMENTS OF TORPEDO ARRIVE

New York, June 21.—Fragments of the torpedo or mine which damaged the American ship Nebraska off the southern coast of Ireland on May 26 were in possession of the state department at Washington today. They arrived here yesterday in a mail pouch from the American embassy at London, brought over by the American steamship New York. The pieces of metal were sent to be examined by experts in order that they determine whether the Nebraska was blown up by a mine or a torpedo.

Captain Roberts of the New York said he varied the course of his vessel at least 20 miles on each trip when passing the southeast coast of Ireland to avoid submarines.

GERMAN DRIVE IS SUCCEEDING

Teutons Steadily Pushing Back the Russians in Galicia—Von Mackensen Fighting for Lemberg.

REPULSE FRENCH

Germans Admit Retreat in Face of Superior Numbers North of Lunneville and Near Metzeral.

Berlin, June 21, via London, 4:10 p. m.—Further success in the Austro-German drive at the Galician capital of Lemberg was announced today by the war office. The statement says that the town of Rawa Ruska, 32 miles northwest of Lemberg, has been captured from the Russians. The text of the communication follows:

"In the western theatre:

Infantry Attack Repulsed.

"On the front to the north of Arras our antagonists rescued themselves chiefly by the fire of artillery. An infantry attack to the north of Souchez was repulsed by us. To the west of Soissons a partial night attack by the French against our positions to the west of Monlin-Sous-Touvent resulted in failure.

"On the western border we opened the attack. The Wuertemberg and north German troops captured two kilometers of trenches near Arras. During the unsuccessful attack by the French the prisoners and booty taken in this fighting amounted to six officers and 63 men, three machine guns and three mine throwers.

French Onslaughts Break Down.

"In the Meuse hills the French directed strong attacks against our trenches to west of Les Esparges, but at a point to the west of the high road their onslaughts broke down. To the east of the high road, however, the enemy penetrated into a portion of our positions, but they have been partly driven out again. Seventy prisoners remained in our hands. To the east of Lunneville we withdrew in the face of superior forces. Our advance posts were pushed forward by way of Gondreville to the main positions to the north of Lunneville.

Sanguinary Loss of Life.

"In the Vosges attacks of the enemy in the valley of the Fecht and south of this position were repulsed with sanguinary loss of life. To avoid unnecessary loss of life we evacuated systematically during the night the village of Metzeral which had been reduced to a heap of ruins by the French artillery fire.

"In the eastern theatre of war: "In the region to the northwest of Shavill and to the west of the upper Dubysa river several Russian attacks, carried in part by strong forces, resulted in failure.

Fighting for Lemberg.

"The armies under General Mackensen, fighting for Lemberg and Zolkiew have captured Rawa Ruska, which is in our hands. To the east of Rawa Ruska the Russians were attacked yesterday by German troops and driven back."

YAQUIS KILL A BRITISH SUBJECT

Raiders Sack Town of Mochis in New Outbreak in Western Mexico.

GEN. ANGELES IN U. S.

Rupture With Villa Believed—Admiral Howard Aboard Flagship Colorado Arrives at Guaymas.

Washington, June 21.—In new Yaqui Indian depredations in western Mexico, state department advises today from Mazatlan say Yaqui raiders sacked the town of Mochis and killed John Jamison, a British subject.

Enrique C. Llorente, Villa's confidential agent here, said he had positive information that the coming of General Angeles to the United States was not based upon any break with Villa.

State department officials, however, were not inclined to discredit the report that there had been a rupture.

The overnight report from Admiral Howard merely announced the arrival of his flagship, the Colorado, at Guaymas and added that he would report later on conditions in the Yaqui valley.

Officials were encouraged by unofficial reports that no foreigners had been injured in the fighting between the Indians and the Maytorena troops sent to quell them.

General Canzanza telegraphed his agency here today, denying reports of a break with Oregon and saying: "Please deny such reports, which are only intrigues of the reactionaries."

King Constantine Improves.

Washington, June 21.—The most optimistic statement on the condition of King Constantine since his operation reached the Greek legation here today. It stated that his majesty passed a tranquil night and his general condition is very satisfactory.